



WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

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ABSTRACT

Since the adoption of the Charter of the United Nations, a set of international human rights instruments that specifically or generally govern women; The Millennium Development Goals Convention, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, was adopted. In all these cases, the focus has been on the issue of women, eliminating discrimination against them and creating gender equality. The important point in the recent approach to these protections and the realization of women's rights is that sometimes it is not taken into account that there are other issues besides equality and freedom, because these are necessary conditions and not sufficient conditions; The present article refers to the study of women's rights in international conventions.

KEYWORDS: Women, law, international instruments, protection.

INTRODUCTION:

Women's rights in the private sphere cover issues such as marriage, divorce, inheritance and custody, and in the public sphere include civil, political and social rights. Women's rights in all societies and eras have always depended on the requirements of the time, the cultural characteristics of society and the type of social relations of that era. In other words, men often had important social benefits and positions, and women were in the inferior position of society.

1. History of women's rights:

In 1979, the UN General Assembly, while acknowledging the atrocities that continue to be perpetrated against women throughout the world, and in the West in particular, adopted a resolution entitled "The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". Employment and women's health were emphasized. At the 1985 Nairobi Conference in the Kenyan capital, the Strategy for the Improvement of the Rights and Status of Women was adopted until 2000. In 1994, the United Nations reviewed ways to end violence against women due to its high rate of violence against women, and in 1995 held a conference entitled "Moving Towards Equality, Development and Peace." But statistics and information show that the problem remains, and in some cases, oppression only changes its face and manifests itself in other ways (Wallace, 2005: 184).

2. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women:

The Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was also proposed to the General Assembly by the Commission on the Status of Women in 1963, and was approved in 1967. Paragraphs 13 and 14 refer to the role of women in the family and consider: Considering the major role of women in achieving family welfare and community development, which has not yet been fully identified, the material social importance and the role of motherhood and the role of parents in the family And in the upbringing of children, and with the knowledge that the role of women in reproduction should not be the basis of discrimination, but the upbringing of children requires the division of responsibilities between men and women and society in general. Recognizing that a change in the traditional role of men and women in society and the family is essential to achieving full equality between women in society and the family to achieve full equality between women and men. (Segalan, 2008: 83) Articles 12 and 13 also set out obligations for States Parties to the Convention, including the right of women to access health care and family planning services, to ensure the provision of appropriate services in relation to pregnancy, inpatient and postnatal care, and in Provides free services as well as adequate nutrition during pregnancy and lactation, as well as the right to family benefits. Article 14 addresses the specific problems of rural women and the important role that these women play. In the direction of the economic life of their families, including work in non-financial sectors of the economy, special attention is paid to access to adequate health facilities, including information, counseling and family planning services are among the duties of member states. He has dealt with marriage, free choice of spouse and marriage only with the full and free consent of both parties to the marriage. (Nouri, 1392: 79)

3. Declaration of Millennium:

Development On December 18, 2000, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution entitled "Declaration of the Millennium" with the affirmative vote of 189 countries. In which eight key goals are set under the title "Mil-

lennium Development Goals". Since 2000, in parallel with the United Nations activities in the evaluation and review of Beijing + 10, a new process of struggle called the "Millennium Campaign" has begun in the women's movement. The main goals of the Millennium are to eradicate poverty and hunger, promote health and education, especially in less developed countries, and establish new and just relations between the North and the South. The main motto of women in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, which is in fact taken from the Beijing Platform for Action, is that without progress in achieving gender equality and women's empowerment, none of the Millennium Development Goals will be achieved. Therefore, the women's movement around the world has in recent years sought to raise awareness of the key importance of the Beijing Platform for Action, thereby helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In order to succeed in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the gender perspective must be fully institutionalized in the Millennium Development Goals, and the Declaration and Goals in general with the Beijing Platform for Action and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Integrate the framework of the human rights system. On September 16, 2005, Kofi Annan addressed world leaders gathered in New York to review the progress of the implementation of the Millennium Declaration: "60 years since the founders of the United Nations on the first page of the Charter of the United Nations Recognized is over; Since then, one study after another has taught us that there is no tool for more effective development than women's empowerment. (, 2008: 83; Segalan)

4. Beijing Action Plan:

One of the most important documents in the field of women's rights protection is the document of the results of the 4th Beijing International Conference on Women's Rights in 1995, called the PFA "Beijing Action Plan". Since this document serves as a guideline for women's empowerment, its emphasis is not only on gender equality and the elimination of discrimination, but also on women's empowerment through full equality to participate in the decision-making and policy-making process of societies. They are themselves. According to the drafters of the Beijing Platform for Action, equal rights with men in an environment with a patriarchal culture and a society with masculine hegemony alone were not sufficient and necessary. Women's views should also be taken into account in policy-making, so that women can institutionalize their priorities based on their inherent values. Thus, the Beijing Platform for Action is a prelude to assessing the state of the world from the perspective of women. This document consolidates all previous decisions of various international conferences, including the Conferences on Environment, Population, Human Rights, and Social Development, held during the 1990s. One of the innovations of the Beijing Conference was that the concept of gender was accepted in the process of the Beijing Conference. This issue is not only related to the word or concept of gender, but also to the assumptions and understandings that shape the interaction and communication between men and women in society and culture. Gender means accepting that men have the same gender that affects the way they think, think and behave. This new premise and way of thinking after the Beijing Conference is also part of the thinking of the United Nations. Today, the gender perspective has been relatively replaced by traditional egalitarian thinking, although the goal of gender equality is recognized as a prerequisite for women's empowerment. (Tawhidi, 1395: 14) The most important achievement of the 1995 Beijing Conference was the consolidation of the gender perspective in the aforementioned sense in the UN literature, while

reaffirming and consolidating many of the past achievements of the women's movement. The conference was formed with the efforts of several years of women's NGOs, and the views of radical feminists, most notably sexual rights or sexual orientations, were also adopted by consensus. In this conference, which is heavily influenced by feminist teachings and studies, no attention is paid to the value of the family or the role of mother and wife, and even in the text of all conference speeches, instead of the word family, the word (House Hold) means It is used by the family to recognize various forms of sexual gatherings with the family. (Ghafoori, 1395: 183)

5. The symbol of women in the United Nations:

The United Nations Women is considered a pillar of the United Nations in pursuing "gender equality and women's empowerment." UN member states set up the United Nations Women to accelerate its goals of gender equality and women's empowerment. The most important tasks of the United Nations Women are as follows: A. Support for intergovernmental institutions, such as the Commission on the Status of Women in Policy-Making and the development of international standards, rules and norms; In 2015, during the 59th session of the Commission on the Status of Women or Beijing + 20, the effective and decisive role of the UN Women in the preparatory and information activities, holding and conducting of these meetings was considered very important and important. (B) To assist States Parties in implementing and enforcing these rules and standards, to be prepared to provide technical and financial assistance to applicant countries, and to establish effective partnerships with civil society, through serious national and regional offices and agencies; Is followed. The objectives set out in the Charter of the United Nations, Resolution 649/289 of the General Assembly adopted on 2 July 2010, the Beijing Declaration and Action Plan, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Millennium Development Goals guaranteeing gender equality and women's empowerment are also emphasized. There is an executive board of the United Nations Women. ((Stark, 2005: 94 Given the close relationship of the UN Women with the Economic and Social Council and the UN General Assembly and the key, oversight and determining role of the UN Executive Board in establishing these relations, the active presence and effective participation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in reflecting issues can be Apart from common stereotypes and enlightening the world's public opinion on the problems of women and children, especially in societies involved in armed conflicts and imposed wars, the basic hope of women. (Sharifi, 1397: 36)

RESULT:

Women's problems such as failed marriages, orphans, pornography, abortion and many other issues dominate the culture of war from which the behavior of men and women in society is derived and is one of the most important issues and problems of women. In these circumstances, the key to building a strong family, participation and moral support, Culture and religion are the foundation of the family. That is why it is necessary to rely on family and collective rights instead of emphasizing individual rights. The present article tries to examine the conventions of women's rights as much as possible in order to conclude that the present conventions do not meet the need to protect women's rights and need to be fundamentally amended in line with the current practice.

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